



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

While open to criticism, Dr. Wrong's book should, however, assist in dispelling many of the absurd superstitions still current in the United States concerning Canada, and the status of the Dominion in the British Empire. It may also assist in adding the element of intelligence to Canadian criticism of things American—an element too often lacking in the past.

HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE,
Clark University.

The Evolution of World-Peace. By F. S. MARVIN, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1921, 191 pp.

Students of the development of historical science have long complained that English historiography, however scholarly it might be, is still dominated by the anachronistic canon of Freeman that "history is past politics," or that of Seeley, who contended that it is "the biography of states." A comparison of the *Cambridge Historical Series* or the *Cambridge Modern History* with the earlier *Histoire générale* or the rather conventional *American Nation* will convince any impartial student of the degree to which respectable English historical writing has lagged behind the French and American tendencies in the way of adopting the conception of the nature, scope and purpose of history introduced by Lamprecht, Rambaud, Green, Maitland, Robinson, Turner and Shotwell. English scholars have not failed to recognize this fact, and from Green to the Webbs, the Hammonds and Merz, there have appeared historical works of the highest merit, which have been concerned with the subject-matter of the "new history." Very recently Mr. Wells has attempted to aid the new movement through his widely read *Outline of History*.

Among the students of history in England interested in promoting more modern conceptions and achievements in history no one has done as effective work as Mr. F. S. Marvin. His own two works, *The Living Past* and *The Century of Hope*, are two of the most notable of recent contributions to historical synthesis, in many ways more penetrating and original than the much more widely known work of Wells. Beyond this, he has founded a composite lecture series on "world unity," which has now had four meetings. The product of each of these series has been edited as a contribution to the unity of civilization. They are by title *The Unity of Western Civilization; Progress and History; Recent Developments in European Thought; and The Evolution of World Peace*.

The first three books aim to forward world unity by stressing the international nature of the progress which the world has achieved in the fields of politics, economics, social organization and general culture. The present volume under review attempts to present a survey of the progress made towards international coöperation and the organization of world peace from the days of Alexander the Great to the present League of Nations. It does not aim, as do Mr. Darby and others, to give a resumé of specific plans for world peace and unity, but makes an effort to achieve the much more important task of illustrating from history the growth of those civilizing forces and agencies which alone can make any plan of world peace practicable. An admirable group of contributors were selected to prepare the volume. Mr. Marvin presents in the introduction his conception of the value of an "appeal to history" as the best means of illustrating the forces and influences leading to world peace and the obstacles to its consummation. Mr. Marvin and Arnold Toynbee survey Alexander's conquests and the civilization of the Hellenistic Age as an example of the first attempt to force a culture upon neighboring groups, which became a model for later states. Sir Paul Vinogradoff sets forth the "work of Rome" in establishing the supremacy of law, in establishing world peace by forceful methods, in internationalizing law, and in developing an organization for imperial administration. H. W. C. Davis analyzes the medieval conception of the Pope as the head of Christendom as a contribution to the ideal of world peace, taking Innocent III as the culmination of this aspiration. G. N. Clark discusses the work of Hugo Grotius in producing the first systematic treatise on international law. G. P. Gooch, contributes a brilliant chapter on the French Revolution as a world force though nothing could better illustrate the pathetic gap which separates Mr. Gooch from the concepts of the "new history" than his introductory statement that "the French Revolution is the most important event in the life of modern Europe." This from an inhabitant of the home of the Industrial Revolution! He stresses the significance of the Revolution in destroying feudalism and in spreading the ideas of human equality, democracy and national self-determination. C. R. Beazley offers a brief survey of the methods and achievements of the Congress of Vienna. Mr. Marvin analyzes the forces of the nineteenth century in the fields of science, culture and industry which have forwarded international coöperation, though he does not adequately emphasize the counter forces

of nationalism, imperialism and militarism. Frederick Whelen analyzes the origins and mechanism of the League of Nations. H. G. Wells contributes "an apology for a world utopia" and rightly contends that we shall never have a world state until its exponents catch the vision and organize for propaganda and education to secure its realization. Eileen Power concludes the work with a chapter on the teaching of history and world peace, which evidences no inconsiderable appreciation of the newer concepts in history and actually quotes from J. H. Robinson's *New History*. The writer stresses the very vital point that international coöperation will be greatly delayed unless we cease to teach a one-sided military and diplomatic history in the place of the desirable synthetic and cultural history which is now gaining ground, and unless we treat fairly the history of other peoples.

Taken as a whole the work is a valuable and constructive effort to put history at the service of international relations to aid in the achievement of international coöperation and world peace. It has appeared at a singularly opportune time.

HARRY ELMER BARNES,
Clark University.

French Foreign Policy from Fashoda to Serajevo. (1898-1914).
By GRAHAM H. STUART. New York, The Century Company,
1921. 392 pp.

Dr. Stuart is a specialist in the science of politics. His monograph attempts to explain the foreign policy of France for a period of sixteen years prior to the break of the World War. It is a pioneer study in the field of international relations, and is characterized by both the merits and defects of such a work. It awakens the hope that other capable students of diplomacy and inter-state affairs will be inspired to make similar explorations in the foreign policy of other nations. The psychology of states, large and small, in dealing with other political groups must be given wider publicity. Nationals must gain a more intimate understanding of each others' history, intellectual processes, ambitions, vital interests, and policies in order to have an intelligent comprehension of international relations to-day. Such knowledge alone will bring peace and security to an organized world. Secret treaties, backstairs diplomacy, and a balance of alliances have proved a failure to stabilize the world on the basis of law, justice and order.